of power, a wholſome mixture betwixt monarchy, optimacy, and democracy. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

When theſe petty intrigues of a play are ſo ill ordered, that they have no coherence with the other, I muſt grant that Lyſidius has reaſon to tax that want of due connexion; for *coordination* in a play is as dangerous and unnatural as in a ſtate. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

COOT. *n. ſ.* [*maer-koet*, Dut. *cotee*, French.] A ſmall black water-fowl, ſeen often in fens and marſhes.

A lake, the haunt
Of *coots*, and of the fiſhing cormorant. *Dryden's Fables.*

COP. *n. ſ.* [*kop*, Dut. cop, Sax.] The head; the top of any thing; any thing riſing to a head. As a *cop*, vulgarly *cock* of hay; a *cob-caſtle*, properly *cop-caſtle*, a ſmall caſtle or houſe on a hill. A *cob* of cherryſtones for *cop*, a pile of ſtones one laid upon another; a tuft on the head of birds.

COPAL. *n. ſ.* The Mexican term for a gum.

COPA'RCENARY. *n. ſ.* [from *coparcener.*] Joint ſucceſſion to any inheritance.

In the deſcent to all the daughters in *coparcenary*, for want of ſons, the chief houſe is allotted to the eldeſt daughter. *Hale's Hiſtory of Common Law.*

COPA'RCENER. *n. ſ.* [from *con* and *particeps*, Lat.]

Coparceners are otherwiſe called parceners; and, in common law, are ſuch as have equal portion in the inheritance of the anceſtor. *Cowel.*

This great lordſhip was broken and divided, and partition made between the five daughters: in every of theſe portions, the *coparceners* ſeverally exerciſed the ſame juriſdiction royal, which the earl marſhal and his ſons had uſed, in the whole province. *Davies on Ireland.*

COPA'RCENY. *n. ſ.* [See COPARCENER.] An equal ſhare of coparceners. *Philips's World of Words.*

COPA'RTNER. *n. ſ.* [*co* and *partner.*] One that has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair; one equally concerned; a ſharer; a partaker; a partner.

Our faithful friends,
Th' aſſociates and *copartners* of our loſs. *Milt. Parad. Loſt.*

Shall I to him make known
As yet my change, and give him to partake
Full happineſs with me? Or rather not;
But keep the odds of knowledge in my pow'r,
Without *copartner?* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* ix. *l.* 825.

Rather by them
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell
Copartner in theſe regions of the world. *Milt. Parad. Reg.*

COPA'RTNERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *copartner.*] The ſtate of bearing an equal part, or poſſeſſing an equal ſhare.

In caſe the father left only daughters, and no ſons, the daughters equally ſucceeded to their father as in *copartnerſhip.* *Hale's Hiſtory of Common Law.*

COʹPATAIN. *adj.* [from *cope.*] High raiſed; pointed. *Hanmer.*

Oh, fine villain! a ſilken doublet, a velvet hoſe, a ſcarlet cloke, and a *copatain* hat. *Shakeſpeare's Taming of the Shrew.*

COPA'YVA. *n. ſ.* [It is ſometimes written *copivi*, *copivi*, *capayva*, *capayva*, *cupayva*, *cupayba.*] A gum which diſtils from a tree in Braſil. It is much uſed in diſorders of the urinary paſſages.

COPE. *n. ſ.* [See COP.]

1. Any thing with which the head is covered.
2. A facerdotal cloak, or veſtment worn in ſacred miniſtration.
3. Any thing which is ſpread over the head; as the concave of the ſkies; any archwork over a door.

All theſe things that are contained
Within this goodly *cope*, both moſt and leaſt,
Their being have, and daily are increaſt. *Spenſer.*

Over head the diſmal hiſs
Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew;
And, flying, vaulted either hoſt with fire;
So, under fiery *cope*, togetherruſh'd
Both battles main. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*, *b.* vi. *l.* 215.

The ſcholar believes there is no man under the *cope* of heaven, who is ſo knowing as his maſter. *Dryd. Dufreſnoy.*

To COPE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To cover, as with a cope.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* over head. *Addiſon on Italy.*

2. To reward; to give in return.

I and my friend
Have, by your wiſdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thouſand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

3. To contend with; to oppoſe.

Know my name is loſt;
By treaſon's tooth bare gnawn, and canker bit;
Yet I am noble as the adverſary I come to *cope*. *Sh. K. Lear.*

To COPE. *v. n.*

1. To contend; to ſtruggle; to ſtrive. It has *with* before the thing or perſon oppoſed.

In this ſenſe it is a word of doubtful etymology. The conjecture of *Junius* derives it from *koopen*, to *buy*, or ſome other word of the ſame import; ſo that to *cope with*, ſignifies to *interchange blows*, or any thing elſe, with another.

Let our trains
March by us, that we may peruſe the men
We ſhould have *cop'd withal*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

It is likely thou wilt undertake
A thing, like death, to chide away this ſhame,
That *copes with* death itſelf, to 'ſcape from it. *Shakeſpeare.*

But Eve was Eve;
This far his over-match, who, ſelf-deceiv'd
And raſh, beforehand had no better weigh'd
The ſtrength he was to *cope with*, or his own. *Milt. P. R.*

They perfectly underſtood both the hares and the enemy they were to *cope withal*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

On every plain,
Hoſt *cop'd with* hoſt, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

Their generals have not been able to *cope with* the troops of Athens, which I have conducted. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

If the mind apply itſelf firſt to eaſier ſubjects, and things near a-kin to what is already known; and then advance to the more remote and knotty parts of knowledge by ſlow degrees, it will be able, in this manner, to *cope with* great difficulties, and prevail over them with amazing and happy ſucceſs. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

2. To encounter; to interchange kindneſs or ſentiments.

Thou freſh piece
Of excellent witchcraft, who of force muſt know
The royal fool thou *cop'ſt* with. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I will make him tell the tale anew;
Where, how, how oft, how long ago, and when
He hath, and is again to *cope* your wife. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Thou art e'en as juſt a man,
As e'er my converſation *coped* withal. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

COʹPEL. See COPPEL.

COʹPESMATE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps for *cupſmate*, a companion in drinking, or one that dwells under the ſame *cope*, for houſe.] Companion; friend. An old word.

Ne ever ſtaid in place, ne ſpake to wight,
'Till that the fox his *copeſmate* he had found. *Hubberd's Tale.*

COʹPIER. *n. ſ.* [from *copy.*]

1. One that copies; a tranſcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and tranſcribers. *Addiſon on Ancient Coins.*

2. One that imitates; a plagiary; an imitator.

Without invention a painter is but a *copier*, and a poet but a plagiary of others. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Let the faint *copier*, on old Tyber's ſhore,
Nor mean the taſk, each breathing buſt explore;
Line after line with painful patience trace,
This Roman grandeur, that Athenian grace. *Tickel.*

COʹPING. *n. ſ.* [from *cope.*] The upper tire of maſonry which covers the wall.

All theſe were of coſtly ſtones, even from the foundation unto the *coping*. 1 *Kings*, vii. 9.

The *coping*, the modillions, or dentils, make a noble ſhew by their graceful projections. *Addiſon's Freeholder*, N°. 415.

COʹPIOUS. *adj.* [*copia*, Latin.]

1. Plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities.

This alcaline acrimony indicates the *copious* uſe of vinegar and acid fruits. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The tender heart is peace,
And kindly pours its *copious* treaſures forth
In various converſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not confined; not conciſe.

COʹPIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *copious.*]

1. Plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities.
2. At large; without brevity or conciſeneſs; diffuſely.

Theſe ſeveral remains have been ſo *copiouſly* deſcribed by abundance of travellers, and other writers, that it is very difficult to make any new diſcoveries on ſo beaten a ſubject. *Addiſ.*

COʹPIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *copious*]

1. Plenty; abundance; great quantity; exuberance.
2. Diffuſion; exuberance of ſtile.

The Roman orator endeavoured to imitate the *copiouſneſs* of Homer, and the Latin poet made it his buſineſs to reach the conciſeneſs of Demoſthenes. *Dryden.*

COʹPIST. *n. ſ.* [from *copy.*] A copyer; a tranſcriber; an imitator.

COʹPLAND. *n. ſ.* A piece of ground in which the land terminates with an acute angle. *Dict.*

COʹPPED. *adj.* [from *cop.*] Riſing to a top or head.

It was broad in its baſis, and roſe *copped* like a ſugar-loaf. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

COʹPPEL. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly ſpelt; as *copel*, *cupel*, *cuple*, and *cuppel*; but I cannot find its etymology.] An inſtrument uſed in chymiſtry in the form of a diſh, made of aſhes, well waſhed, to cleanſe them from all their ſalt; or of bones thoroughly calcined. Its uſe is to try and purify gold and ſilver, which is done by mingling lead with the metal, and expoſing it in the *coppel* to a violent fire a long while. The impurities of the metal will then be carried off in droſs, which is called the litharge of gold and ſilver. The refiners call the *coppel* a teſt. *Harris.*

COPPER. *n. ſ.* [*koper*, Dut. *cuprum*, Latin.] One of the ſix primitive metals.

Copper is the moſt ductile and malleable metal, after gold and ſilver. Of a mixture of *copper* and lapis calaminaris is formed braſs; a compoſition of *copper* and tin makes bell-metal; and *copper* and braſs, melted in equal quantities, produces what the French call bronze, uſed for figures and ſtatues. *Chambers.*

Copper is heavier than iron or tin; but lighter than ſilver, lead, and gold. It is not unfrequently found native in a malleable ſtate, but in ſmall quantities. In the ſtate of ore it makes, according to its various admixtures, many very different appearances. The richer *copper* ores are found in many parts of Germany and Sweden; and we have ſome in England little inferior to the fineſt Swediſh. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Two veſſels of fine *copper*, precious as gold. *Ezra*, viii. 27.

COʹPPER. *n. ſ.* A veſſel made of copper; commonly uſed for a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

They boiled it in a *copper* to the half; then they poured it into earthen veſſels. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 848.

COPPER-NOSE. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *noſe.*] A red noſe.

He having colour enough, and the other higher, is too flaming a praiſe for a good complexion: I had as lieve Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper-noſe*. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Gutta roſacea ariſeth in little hard tubercles, affecting the face all over with great itching, which, being ſcratched, looks red, and riſe in great welks, rendering the viſage fiery; and, in progreſs of time, make *copper-noſes*, as we generally expreſs them. *Wiſeman.*

COPPER-PLATE. *n. ſ.* A plate on which pictures are engraven for the neater impreſſion: diſtinguiſhed from a wooden cut.

COPPER-WORK. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *work.*] A place where copper is worked or manufactured.

This ſort is like thoſe now wrought at the *copper-works*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COʹPPERAS. *n. ſ.* [*kopperoſe*, Dut. *couperoſe*, Fr. ſuppoſed to be found in copper mines only.] A name given to three ſorts of vitriol; the green, the bluiſh green, and the white, which are produced in the mines of Germany, Hungary, and other countries. But what is commonly ſold here for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of ſtones found on the ſea-ſhore in Eſſex, Hampſhire, and ſo weſtward, ordinarily called gold ſtones from their colour. They abound with iron, and are expoſed to the weather in beds above ground, and receive the rains and dews, which in time breaks and diſſolves the ſtones: the liquor that runs off is pumped into boilers, in which is firſt put old iron, which, in boiling, diſſolves. When the boiling is finiſhed, the liquor is drawn off into coolers, where it ſhoots into cryſtals of a fine green colour. This factitious *copperas*, in many reſpects, perfectly agrees with the native green vitriol of Germany; and is uſed in dying hats and cloths black, and in making ink. *Chambers. Hill.*

It may be queſtioned, whether, in this operation, the iron or *copperas* be tranſmuted, from the cognation of *copperas* with copper, and the iron remaining after converſion. *Brown.*

COʹPPERSMITH. *n. ſ.* [*copper* and *ſmith.*] One that manufactures copper.

Salmoneus, as the Grecian tale is,
Was a mad *copperſmith* of Elis;
Up at his forge by morning-peep. *Swift.*

COʹPPERWORM. *n. ſ.* [*teredo*, in Latin.]

1. A little worm in ſhips.
2. A moth that fretteth garments.
3. A worm breeding in one's hand. *Ainſworth.*

COʹPPERY. *adj.* [from *copper.*] Containing copper; made of copper.

Some ſprings of Hungary, highly impregnated with vitriolick ſalts, diſſolve the body of one metal, ſuppoſe iron, put into the ſpring, and depoſite, in lieu of the irony particles carried off, *coppery* particles brought with the water out of the neighbouring copper-mines. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COʹPPICE. *n. ſ.* [*coupeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop. It is often written *copſe.*] Low woods cut at ſtated times for fuel; a place over-run with bruſhwood.

A land, each ſide whereof was boarded both with high timber trees, and *copſes* of far more humble growth. *Sidney.*

Upon the edge of yonder *coppice*,
A ſtand, where you may have the faireſt ſhoot. *Shakeſpeare.*

In *coppice* woods, if you leave ſtaddles too thick, they will run to buſhes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The willows and the hazel *copſes* green,
Shall now no more be ſeen,
Fanning their joyous leaves to their ſoft lays. *Milton.*

Raiſe trees in your ſeminaries and nurſeries, and you may tranſplant them for *coppice* ground, walks, or hedges. *Mortim.*

The rate of *coppice* lands will fall upon the diſcovery of coal-mines. *Locke.*

COʹPPLE-DUST. *n. ſ.* [probably for *coppel*, or *cupel duſt.*] Powder uſed in purifying metals, or the groſs parts ſeparated by the cupel.

It may be alſo tried by incorporating powder of ſteel, or *copple-duſt*, by pouncing into the quickſilver. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

COʹPPLE-STONES are lumps and fragments of ſtone or marble, broke from the adjacent cliffs, rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and again by the action of the water. *Woodward.*

COʹPPLED. *adj.* [from *cop.*] Riſing in a conick form; riſing to a point.

There is ſome difference in this ſhape, ſome being flatter on the top, others more *coppled*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

COPSE. *n. ſ.* [abbreviated from *coppice.*] Short wood cut at a certain growth for fuel; a place overgrown with ſhort wood.

The eaſt quarters of the ſhire are not deſtitute of *copſe* woods. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Oaks and brambles, if the *copſe* be burn'd,
Confounded lie, to the ſame aſhes turn'd. *Waller.*

But in what quarter of the *copſe* it lay,
His eye by certain level could ſurvey. *Dryden's Fables.*

To COPSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To preſerve underwoods.

The neglect of *copſing* wood cut down, hath been of very evil conſequence. *Swift's Addreſs to Parliament.*

COʹPULA. n. ſ. [Latin.] The word which unites the ſubject and predicate of a propoſition; as, *books* are *dear.*

The *copula* is the form of a propoſition; it repreſents the act of the mind, affirming or denying. *Watts's Logick.*

To COʹPULATE. *v. a.* [*copulo*, Latin.] To unite; to conjoin; to link together.

If the force of cuſtom, ſimple and ſeparate, be great, the force of cuſtom *copulate* and conjoined, and collegiate, is far greater. *Bacon, Eſſay* 40.

To COʹPULATE. *v. n.* To come together as different ſexes.

Not only the perſons ſo *copulating* are infected, but alſo their children. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

COPULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *copulate.*] The congreſs or embrace of the two ſexes.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhoneſt. *Hooker*, *b.* iv. *ſect.* 11.

COʹPULATIVE. *adj.* [*copulativus*, Latin.] A term of grammar.

Copulative propoſitions are thoſe which have more ſubjects or predicates connected by affirmative or negative conjunctions; as, riches *and* honours are temptations to pride: Cæſar conquered the Gauls *and* the Britons: neither gold *nor* jewels will purchaſe immortality, *Watts's Logick.*

COʹPY. *n. ſ.* [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, low Latin. *Quod cuipiam facta eſt* copia *exſcribendi. Junius* much inclines, after his manner, to derive it from κόπος, labour; becauſe, ſays he, to copy another's writing is very painful and laborious.]

1. A tranſcript from the archetype or original.

If virtue's ſelf were loſt, we might
From your fair mind new *copies* write. *Waller.*

I have not the vanity to think my *copy* equal to the original. *Denham.*

He ſtept forth, not only the *copy* of God's hands, but alſo the *copy* of his perfections, a kind of image or repreſentation of the Deity in ſmall. *South's Sermons.*

The Romans having ſent to Athens, and the Greek cities of Italy, for the *copies* of the beſt laws, choſe ten legiſlators to put them into form. *Swift on the Diſſent. in Athens and Rome.*

2. An individual book; one of many books; as, *a good or fair* copy.

The very having of the books of God was a matter of no ſmall charge, as they could not be had otherwiſe than in written *copies*. *Hooker*, *b.* v. *ſect.* 22.

3. The autograph; the original; the archetype; that from which any thing is copied.

It was the *copy* of our conference:
In bed he ſlept not, for my urging it;
At board he fed not, for my urging it. *Shak. Com. of Err.*

Let him firſt learn to write, after a *copy*, all the letters in the vulgar alphabet. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The firſt of them I have forgotten, and cannot eaſily retrieve, becauſe the *copy* is at the preſs. *Dryden.*

4. An inſtrument by which any conveyance is made in law.

Thou know'ſt that Banquo and his Fleance lives;
But in them nature's *copy*'s not eternal. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

5. A picture drawn from another picture.

COPY-BOOK. *n. ſ.* [*copy* and *book.*] A book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

COʹPY-HOLD. *n. ſ.* [*copy* and *hold.*] A tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of his lord's court: for the ſteward, as he enrolls other things done in the lord's court, ſo he regiſters ſuch tenants as are admitted in the court, to any parcel of land or tenement belonging to the manor; and the tranſcript of this is called the court-roll, the copy of which the tenant takes from him, and keeps as his only evidence. This is called a baſe tenure, becauſe it holds at the will of the lord; yet not ſimply, but according to the cuſtom of the manor: ſo that if a copy-holder break not the cuſtom of the manor, and thereby forfeit his tenure, he cannot be turned out at the lord's pleaſure. Theſe cuſtoms of manors vary in one point or other, almoſt

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